

Glasgow Weekly Times.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 12.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1852.

NO. 51.

DR. W. T. DAMERON
Huntsville, Mo.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the citizens of Huntsville and vicinity.
Office over McCampbell, Coates & Smith,
store rooms.
Huntsville, Aug. 4, 1851—1f

CARD.
DOCTORS VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL
have associated themselves in the practice of
Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V's
residence.
August 7, 1851.

F. A. SAVAGE.
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats, Caps, Hosiery, &c., &c.
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

PHILIP BAER.
Dealer in Family Groceries, Wines,
Liquors, Cigars, &c.
Water Street, Glasgow, Missouri.

**KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment
of Goods in his line, to which the attention
of the public is respectfully called.**
April 10, 1851.—1f

J. C. TRUFFITT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Corner of Water and Market street.
GLASGOW, MO.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Linn County, Mo.
WILL continue the practice of the Law, in
Linn and the adjoining counties. All business
entrusted to his care will receive prompt at-
tention.
April 3, 1851.

LOGAN D. DAMERON,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment
of reasonable goods.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard
and adjoining counties.
Office with Dr. Vaughan & Campbell.
Glasgow, June 19, 1851—1f.

PREWITT & HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to them
in Howard, and the counties adjoining—
Particular attention paid to collecting.
Office in O'Brien's Frame building two
doors above the Receiver's Office.
November 15, 1851—1f.

G. H. BURKHARTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, MO.
WILL practice law in the counties of Randolph
Clinton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adams
and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will
receive his prompt attention.
Office in the second story above McCampbell &
Coates's store.
[Oct 24—54.]

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Sa-
line, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton coun-
ties. Office on first street.

MEDICAL CARD.
DRS. POWELL & POWERS have associated
themselves together in the practice of Medi-
cine, and will give prompt attention to all calls.
No extra charge for consultation, where either of
them are employed.
Cambridge, Jan 22, 1852

BROWN, THATCH & HART,
DEALERS IN
Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's
FURNISHING GOODS.
166, Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 6, 1851.

HANNA & MATTHEWS,
Cabinet Makers.
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.

**WILL make to order, in the neatest and most
fashionable style, and from the best materi-
als, all kinds of Furniture, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS.
Shop second door above Dunnic & Hut-
chinson's Store.
April 18, 1851.**

DR. T. J. SMITH,
Eclectic Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,
HAYETTE located permanently in Fayette, re-
spectfully tending his services in the practice
of Medicine or Medical Reform, to the citizens
of the town and Howard county generally.
Office in the first brick building below Mr.
Craig's Hotel.
Fayette, December 18, 1851.—1f

CARD.
DR. M. L. HUDNALL
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional ser-
vices to the citizens of Howard county and
particularly to the citizens of Fayette and vicinity.
Dr. Hudnall has practiced in the west for more
than twenty years, and the last 6 years in Scotland
county, Mo. References of the best men of Scot-
land county can be had any time—and many may
be seen by calling on Dr. Hudnall. Also—James
S. Green and Judge Reese of Canton, Mo. and Drs.
Harrington & Sheppard of Payson, Adams county,
Ils.
Dr. Hudnall will reside in Fayette, 1st
house below the Bank, and is now ready to visit
the sick.
Fayette, Nov 27—6m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WE have associated with us in the Commis-
sion and Forwarding business, Mr. John
Triplett, of Marysville, Kentucky. The business
will be conducted in future under the style and
firm of Triplett, McFadin & Co., at our old stand.
Jan 22, 1852—1m JAS. M. MCFADIN & CO.

TRIPLETT, MCFADIN & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 19, Commercial Street,
(Between Vine and Washington Avenue.)
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**WILL give prompt and personal attention to
sales of TOBACCO, HEMP, BACON,
LARD, GRAIN, &c., shipped to them, and will
make liberal cash advances on same when required.
January 22, 1852—6m.**

Orange Seed for Hedging.
A small lot of the seed of this valuable Hedge
Shrub, of last years growth, for sale by
O. HENDERSON.
Glasgow, Jan. 29, 1852—6m.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES." VOLUME THIRTEENTH.

THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME of the TIMES will
commence on the 4th day of March.
It is deemed unnecessary to speculate on the past,
or make promises for the future. Our readers—and
we are proud of them, as well for the numbers as
their long continued patronage—know what the
paper is, and has been, and can judge what it will
be. An important political canvass is just opening,
and more for the good we humbly trust it will ef-
fect than our desire for personal gain, do we desire
its circulation to be still further increased—and
we appeal to our friends to aid us in extending
its circulation, and invite their attention to our
terms:

1 Copy one year, in advance, \$2.00
4 Copies, " " " " 5.00
10 Copies, " " " " 10.00

No club subscriptions received at the office.
Club subscribers must all be at the same
post office, and if possible, to one Address.
No old subscriber taken in a club, until all
arrearages are paid.

Our club terms, it will be seen, are greatly re-
duced. This has been done to enable our friends
to raise a club at every post office in the adjoining
counties.

In point of Type, Paper, Quantity of Reading
matter, and Distinctness of Impression, the Times
will not suffer by comparison with any country
sheet in the State.

We trust our friends will cut this prospectus out,
present it to their neighbors and friends, and say in
our behalf just what they think we are entitled to,
and we doubt not we shall have a gratifying in-
crease of our list.

CLARK H. GREEN,
Editor and Proprietor Times.
Glasgow, Feb. 12, 1852.

THE TIMES.

BY CLARK H. GREEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
Office on Water Street, next door to the
Glasgow House.

TERMS.
\$2 in Advance—\$3 At the End of the Year.
\$1 In Advance to Clubs of 20.

Rates of Advertising.
\$1 per square of 12 lines or less, for the First In-
sertion, and Fifty Cents for subsequent ones.
Liberal deductions to Yearly Advertisers.

Authorized Agents.
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper
Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper
in Boston, New York and Philadelphia cities.
Fayette—ANDREW J. HENSON.
Huntsville—W. R. SAMUEL, G. H. BURKHARTT.
Bloomington—THOMAS G. SHARP.
Linn—CARLOS BOARDMAN.
Cambridge—JOHN H. GROVE.
Chillicothe—W. C. SAWYER.
Milan—STEPHENS, HINES & CO.

Easy to do, but Hard to Describe.
Most men can kiss, probably, but it was
reserved for an abstruse writer in the New
Englander to collect the different modes in
which the performers would define it—

The Naturalist:—A kiss is the bringing
into juxtaposition two contrarily charged
poles, by which it, like an electric spark, is
elicited. **The Moralist:**—A kiss is the to-
ken of the most intimate communion of love,
and is therefore only to be permitted in the
married state. **The Physician:**—A kiss is
the art of so moving the labial muscles that
the lips are first brought suddenly together,
and then explosively separated; so that, af-
ter a kiss is only an artificial spasm.

The Philologist:—Kiss is an onomatopoe-
ic word, in which the curtness of the thing
is represented by the brief sound of the
word. **The Antiquarian:**—Kissing is a
custom handed down to us from the Greeks
and Romans, and to the true signification of
which we are not perfectly clear. Prob-
ably it is a symbol of the sun's rays greeting
the earth; and, if so, doubtless was received
with all the other lore of sun-worship from
the orientals. **Theologians** (a host of them)
—A kiss is an emblematic action by which
the banding of the heavens to the earth is
destined to be symbolized. **The Philoso-
pher:**—A kiss is that protruding the circle
of the lips, whereby the quantitative differ-
ence of the sine of one is placed in such re-
lation to the quantitative difference of the sine
of another, that thereby the identity of the
subject object with the ideal rest is proved.

The Pundit:—A kiss (kuss) is the gush
(guss) of one soul to another. The press-
ing of the lips is the pressing of the lemon
into the insipid beverage of life. This press-
ure is the expression of the impression which
opposes the heart. It is the only press with
which no censorship can interfere.—
Here we still have "freedom of the press."

The Lawyer:—The kiss is a nullity in law,
being neither a right in posse nor a right in
esse. Some, however, have considered it as
a family right, and would treat it after the
analogy of the *dos*. But L. 74 D. *de dote
constit.* does not treat of the kiss at any
length. Still in the married state, we may
venture to consider a kiss in the light of a
donatio *inter vivos*. **Lovers:**—A kiss is—
heaven! **The Translator:**—To be sure—
with a difference!

He who cannot keep his own secret, ought
not to complain if another tells it.

Interesting Letter.

The following copy of a letter addressed
by Col. A. Hamilton to Kossuth, we find in
the Baltimore Patriot. It will be seen that
the writer, who we believe, is a son of the
great Alex. Hamilton, states that his distin-
guished father was the author of Washing-
ton's Farewell Address, and of most of
Washington's other important State papers.
We are afraid that the announcement of this
fact will, notwithstanding the deep regard
entertained for the mighty intellect of Ham-
ilton, impair the influence of the Farewell
Address upon the public mind, at a time
when its influences much needed.—*Low
Journal.*

LETTER OF COL. A. HAMILTON TO M. KOSSUTH.
New York, Dec. 15, 1851.
193 Twelfth street.

To his Excellency, Gen. Kossuth:
Sir: In accordance with my promise, I
now take the liberty to recommend, for your
perusal, the works of Hamilton, inasmuch
as they will present to your grasping mind
the best evidence of the master influence,
which has, thus far, guided the destinies of
the United States in their career to distinc-
tion.

In the 6th volume of the works, you will
find the history of the proclamation of neu-
trality, and learn that the name of Jefferson,
attached to that document was only so done
as an authenticating mark of official for-
mality, and referring to the notorious fact
that the measure and its policy did encoun-
ter the abuse and misrepresentation of the
confidential partisans of Jefferson, the rea-
sonable inference is, that he did not wish the
publication, because inconsistent with his
party views.

The proclamation was written by Ham-
ilton at the seat of Government, while Wash-
ington was at Mount Vernon, and Jefferson
at Monticello; when issued, Hamilton was
forced into the field of controversy, and in
a series of articles, signed *Pacificus*, most
triumphantly bore down every opposition,
and thus the policy of a neutral course was
adopted as the principle of action of the
country, in order to avoid entangling con-
nections.

As the time has come when certain de-
velopments must be made public, I do not
hesitate to inform you that the Farewell Ad-
dress, as well as most of Washington's im-
portant papers, had the same parentage
with the proclamation of neutrality—and
for the accuracy of this statement, you are
referred to the Hamilton Works, which con-
tain the confidential correspondence of Ham-
ilton with all the distinguished statesmen of
the period, and especially with Washington;
when examined in connection with the cabi-
net conferences and other official commu-
nications, you cannot fail to perceive that
there existed the one principle and the one
idea through the whole range of Hamilton's
political course, the establishment of a great
republican empire, on the immutable prin-
ciples of honor and honesty.

In the sixth volume, you will also find,
during the administration of Adams, a letter
from Pickens, then Secretary of State,
asking the opinion of Hamilton whether it
would not be advisable to form a treaty with
Great Britain to secure the co-operation of
that power to repel the apprehended attack
of France, and the answer of Hamilton,
adverse to the alliance, while he deemed it
not impolitic to be prepared to make a call
for aid, should the progress of French ag-
gression render it necessary.

In the records of European history, we
have the most undoubted evidence that the
progress and powerful efforts of Hungary
successfully resisted the Ottoman incursions,
raising the siege of Belgrade, and driving
back the Turkish forces in disgrace from
Europe; and thus preserving from extermi-
nation every principle of civilization and
Christianity.

In conclusion, permit me to remark, al-
though it may not be in correspondence with
your expectations, that, notwithstanding the
sensibility your cause creates and the admi-
ration entertained for your patriotism and
talents, there does not exist, in my estima-
tion, the slightest probability that you will
now receive any efficient assistance or co-
operation from the United States; at the
same time, I entertain no doubt that any
reliable revolutionary movement in favor of
the extension of the rights of humanity,
would be welcomed in America, with prac-
tical demonstrations in the true spirit of
democratic liberality and extravagance.
I have, now, the honor to remain, with
the highest respect, your obedient servant,
A. HAMILTON.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—There are now
seventy-five Protestant Missionaries in Chi-
na, connected with fifteen different Mis-
sionary Societies—being an increase of fifty-five
in nine years. Of these, forty-eight are
Americans, twenty-five English, three Ger-
man, two Swiss, one Swedish, and one un-
connected.

Treasury—Report of the Committee.

We publish to-day the report of the com-
mittee appointed to settle the account of the
late Treasurer, P. G. Glover.

The deficit as shown by the report is
\$37,45 91. The amount was reduced to
this sum by the administrator of Glover,
paying into the Treasury, on the day the
report was closed, near \$4,000.

The committee deserve great credit for
their untiring exertions, in giving the affairs
of the Treasury so thorough an examination.
The undersigned committee, appointed by
his Excellency the Governor, to settle the
accounts of Peter G. Glover, deceased, late
Treasurer, with the State of Missouri, up
to the period of his death, 27th October, 1851
report said Treasurer is charged as follows:

Amount of balance as per settle-
ment of G. W. Miller,
Samuel A. Hill and El-
bridge Burden, former com-
mittee, up to 1st October,
1851, as per report of said
committee.....\$676,721 71
Amount received from 1st
October, 1850, to 1st Jan-
uary, 1851, as per said re-
port.....113,497 17
Amount received from 1st
January, 1851, up to 27th
October, same year, to-wit:
Quarter ending 31st March,
1851.....235,366 99
Quarter ending 30th June,
1851.....21,639 56
Quarter ending 30th Septem-
ber, 1851.....72,834 88
Amount from 1st October,
1851, to 27th October, 1851.....14,644 05

\$1,132,704 36

Said Treasurer is entitled to
the following credits, by
amount of cash in vaults,
counted and placed in pos-
session A. W. Morrison,
present Treasurer.....\$179,477 77
By amount of Warrants paid
1st quarter, 1851.....228,472 62
By amount of warrants paid
2d quarter, 1851.....238,721 31
By amount of warrants paid
3d quarter, 1851.....63,731 68
By amount of warrants paid
4th quarter, 1851.....17,099 68
By amount of warrants paid
and unaccounted.....366 63

By amount of Auditor's certi-
ficate, being amount of
coupons charged to Treas-
urer in Bank of Mo., up to
15th February, 1851.....260,668 79

By amount of cash in bank
of State of Missouri on
27th Oct., 1851, and sub-
ject to the check of said
Glover.....\$4,564 84

By amount of State bonds paid
by said Glover and counted
as cash.....19,869 59

By amount of wolf certi-
ficates.....1,417 00

By amount of wolf certi-
ficates burned by former
committee, but which con-
stitute part of \$676,721 71
charged above.....4,790 00

By amount paid into the
Treasury by J. Graves, re-
ceiver of Chillicothe, accord-
ing to an act of the Legis-
lature "for relief of per-
sons who have bought State
lands which have been re-
jected," approved 7th
March, 1849.....2,035 71

\$1,101,215 61

\$1,132,704 36

1,101,215 61

Leaving this amount.....\$33,488 75

The committee further report, that in the
journals of 1844 and '45, which contains re-
port of P. G. Glover, Treasurer, they find
in said report the following entries to his
credit:

"Deficit of A. McClelland, late Treasurer,
\$3,118 78;" also, "amount placed to the
credit of the late Treasurer, by the Auditor
of Public Accounts, \$438 33."

They also find in report of Treasurer,
(P. G. G.) as contained in journals for
1846 and '47, that credit was given a sec-
ond time for same items.

The amount thus improperly
credited a second time, by
mistake, is.....\$3,557 17

To which add \$33,488 75, as
above.....33,488 75

Making.....\$37,045 91

which is the amount due by Peter G. Glover,
late Treasurer State of Missouri, to the
State of Missouri.

The committee found in the vault of the
Treasurer's office, a package supposed to
contain \$1,430 damaged paper on the Bank
of Missouri, or its branches, of which
amount \$180 was redeemed by the Bank of
Missouri at St. Louis, and the residue \$650
not being legible, is now on deposit with A.
W. Morrison, present Treasurer, but is
neither charged to said Morrison, or credited
to P. G. Glover, late treasurer, but subject
to be disposed of by the Legislature.

The committee herewith file paper mark-
ed A, the receipt of A. W. Morrison, present
treasurer.

Also paper marked B, copy of certificate
of Cashier of Bank of Missouri, of the amount
\$84,564 84 in bank on 27th October, 1851,
and subject to check of P. G. Glover.

Also paper marked C, statement from Au-
ditor of Public Accounts.

PRESTON B. REED,
of the Senate.
A. FULKERSON,
D. D. BURNES,
of the House of Representatives.

Much Wisdom in Little.

In Hunt's Merchants' Magazine we find
a great deal of practical good sense, but the
following advice to young men is particu-
larly excellent:—

"Keep good company or none. Never be
idle. If your hands cannot be usefully em-
ployed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
Always speak the truth. Make few prom-
ises. Live up to your engagements. Keep
your own secrets, if you have any. When
you speak to a person, look him in the face.
Good company and good conversation are the
very sinews of virtue. Good character is
above all things else. Your character cannot
be essentially injured except by your own
acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let
your life be so that none will believe him.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever
live, misfortune excepted, within your in-
come. When you retire to bed, think over
what you have been doing during the day—
Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.
Small and steady gains give comfort and
tranquillity of mind. Never play at any
kind of game of chance. Avoid tempta-
tion, through fear you may not with-
stand it. Earn money before you spend it.
Never run in debt, unless you see a way to
get out again. Never borrow if you can
possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you
are able to support a wife. Never speak
evil of any one. Be just before you are gen-
erous. Keep yourself innocent, if you
would be happy. Save when you are young
to spend when you are old. Read over the
above maxims at least once a week, and
adopt the maxims and examples of mercen-
tile morality inculcated and exhibited, from
time to time, in the pages of the *Merchants'
Magazine*, and success will crown your ef-
forts in the battle of life."

Gen. Cass and Intervention.
Gen. Cass, a few weeks ago, in the U. S.
Senate, made a strong speech against the
intervention of this country in the affairs
of Europe. Shortly afterwards, he made a
couple of speeches at a couple of Kossuth
dinners in Washington, in which he was
understood to take ground very distinctly on
the other side, that is, in favor of interven-
tion. Finding himself taxed with inconsis-
tency, he subsequently undertook to make
the whole matter straight, by offering the
following resolution in the Senate:

Resolved, That while the people of the
United States sympathize with all nations
who are striving to establish free Govern-
ments, yet they recognize the great prin-
ciple of the law of nations, which assumes to
each of them the right to manage its own
internal affairs in its own way, and to es-
tablish, alter, or abolish its government at
pleasure, without the interference of any
other power. And they have not seen, nor
could they again see, without deep concern,
the violation of this principle of national in-
dependence.

This resolution was evidently intended as
a sort of compromise between its author's
contradictory speeches. It was meant to be,
like his notorious Nicholson letter, suscep-
tible of opposite interpretations. Those
Democrats who are in favor of the inter-
vention of the United States for the man-
agement of Europe, can point to the reso-
lution above as evidence that General Cass
is with them, and those who are opposed to
intervention can point to it as a positive
proof that he is with them. A high-souled,
patriotic statesman will always make him-
self understood. When did Henry Clay
ever bring forward a shuffling equivocal res-
olution intended to meet the views of men of
directly opposite opinions?

THE HUNGARIAN FUND.—CASSIUS M.
CLAY, in transmitting to HORACE GREE-
LEY a check for \$100 towards the Hunga-
rian fund, says: I am for committing myself
—committing the people—committing the
United States Government—and all free
people against the despotic "intervention"
of Tyrants! by word—by protest—by arms!
If blood must cease to flow—Let Messieurs,
the assassins, set the example."

Clerical Hit.—A correspondent of the
John Bull says: I happen to know one of
your bishops, second in worth to none on the
bench, who was thus reproved by a noble
Roman lady—I wonder, my lord, you are
not ashamed to have a wife and a half a doz-
en children. "I should be more ashamed,"
he answered very gravely, "to have the chil-
dren without the wife!"

The Women in Convention.

The New York Sunday Times makes the
following allusions to some of the feminine
Notabilities who recently assembled in Con-
vention at Worcester. Mrs. Price read a
report describing man as a "dough-faced
oringing creature," and contending that na-
ture designed women's legs (she actually
said *legs*) for pantaloons. In conclusion,
the report stated that, as revolutions for
human rights were generally accomplished
by oceans of blood, there was no telling
what it might be necessary to do and dare
and suffer before woman obtained equality
with man. Mrs. Price is a trump.—
We say to her, as Macbeth said to Mrs.
Macbeth:

"Bring forth men children only;
For thy unlamented mate should compass
Nothing but males."

Miss Lucy Stone—a precious stone, no
doubt—felt aggrieved that woman made her
waist so slender "to minister to the depraved
moral taste of man." "The very soul,"
said Miss S., "is screwed out of her body."
She also averred that "there was not room
for a large and generous heart in a pair of
tight-laced corsets." These women's rights
women are fond of going into details. Miss
Stone concluded by moving a resolution that
all employments be open to women, and that
all openings ought to be seized.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton, of Seneca Falls,
daughter of Judge Cady, exhorted her sis-
ters by letter to persevere in the good
cause. She argued in her communication
that women should set as "captains of steam-
boats and other vessels, conductors of rail-
roads; where they could obtain plenty of air
and exercise, and members of Congress."

Dr. Hunt, of Boston, (described as a ro-
bust woman, fat, fair and forty,) complain-
ed bitterly that she had been unable to ob-
tain admittance at Harvard College as a
medical student. She sought to "develop her
nature," she said, and her nature tended to
the study of physiology. We think that
Dr. Hunt was an ill-used woman. She said
and we do not question it, that lady doctors
"had an ease, a confidence, and a prudence
that would go far to cure the patient without
medicine." No doubt of it.

Mrs. Melibath Haskell, an old lady, said
she "had groomed for fifty years under the
oppression of men." Having made this af-
flicting statement, she lifted up her voice
and wept; but, soon drying her tears by the
fire of her indignation, she adjured the
women present to do battle for their rights.
We hope the he-fellows will let Melibath
alone for the future; fifty years are enough
to "groom under the oppression of men."

Let the old lady have an unlimited furlough.

Of all the women who figured in the Con-
vention, we like Mrs. Nichols, the wife of
a Vermont editor, the best. She is in a false
position. Her heart is evidently running
over with warm womanly feelings. She
said that "the object of woman was to be
loved." We like her for the real tenderness
with which she spoke of her husband and
children. She compelled all her sisters to
betray the softness of their nature in spite
of themselves, by making them all cry.

GROWTH OF THE WEST.—When the army
of the United States marched from Cincin-
nati to the Lake, on its way to Detroit—who
were afterwards surrendered by Hull—the
provisions and munitions of the troops were
taken up the great Miami to Dayton in a
keel boat. They were two weeks ascend-
ing; yet such was the condition of the road,
that this was preferable to hauling in wa-
gons. Now, if occasion required, the same
army, with all its baggage, artillery and
stores could be taken to the same point in
two hours, and to Lake Erie in six hours.—
Such has been the growth of the Miami
country within a single life time. Well may
the exclamation—"we are a great people
and this is a great country," be pardoned,
for it is a truthful declaration.

ALL GAS.—The New York Herald says:
—Senator Douglass, who made so great a
fuss as a Presidential candidate last summer,
has not got a single delegate to the Bal-
timore convention, in Pennsylvania, New
York or any of the New England States.—
The votes given in New York for Marcy,
are only a trick of the Barnburners to hide
Cass under the patched breeches, and mean
W. O. Butler or nothing. Gen. Cass has
got a large majority of the delegates; Mar-
cy, alias Butler, a few; Wool none; Doug-
lass none; Houston none.

A NEW COMPARISON.—To build a house,
they're obliged to raise it but a man with a
beard has to razor it.

The Fulton Telegraph announces the
death of Elder M. P. Wills, which occurred
in Callaway county on the 27th ult. He was
buried with Masonic honors. He leaves
many warm and ardent friends to deplore
his removal from time to eternity.

The Extremes Meet for a Common Object.

We have repeatedly, says the "Worcester
Eagle," called the attention of our readers
to the sympathy which exists between fan-
aticism at the North and the fanaticism at
the South. We have all seen a handful of
Free Soil members of Congress voting with
a handful of Southern Secessionists. Their
purposes, indeed, are not far apart, it is to
be feared. This view of the subject, which
has been often presented in this paper, is
very well illustrated by a letter written at
Washington, who represents Mess. Toombs
and Giddings as meeting and holding this
conversation:—